

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Information relative to the recently-proposed convention with China.

JANUARY 3, 1889.—Read and laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate :

On or about the twenty-fifth day of September, 1888, I received a copy of a resolution, adopted on that day by the Senate in executive session, requesting the transmission to that body by the President "of all communications and correspondence (not heretofore sent to the Senate), under his control, on the subject of the proposed convention with China, transmitted by him to the Senate by message dated 16th March, 1888, and on the subject of the reported failure of the Government of China to finally agree to the same."

A few days after the copy of said resolution was received by me, and on the 1st day of October, 1888, I sent a communication to the Congress, accompanying my approval of a bill prohibiting the return of Chinese laborers to the United States, in which I supposed all the information sought under the terms of the Senate resolution above recited was fully supplied.

I beg to refer in this connection to Senate Executive Document No. 273, first session of the 50th Congress, and especially to page three thereof.

Believing the information contained in said document answered the purposes of said Senate resolution, no separate and explicit answer was made thereto.

But in my message of October first, 1888, the tenor and purport of a cipher dispatch from our minister in China to the Secretary of State, dated September 21, 1888, was given, instead of attempting to transmit a copy of the same.

For greater precision, however, and with the object of answering in more exact terms the resolution of the Senate, I transmit with this, in paraphrase of the cipher, a copy of the said dispatch. I also transmit copies of two notes, which accompanied my message of October 1, 1888, one from Mr. Shu Cheon Pon, chargé d'affaires of the Chinese legation in this city, dated September 25, 1888, to the Secretary of State, and

the other being the reply thereto by the Secretary of State, dated September 26, 1888—both of which will be found in Senate Executive Document No. 273.

The dispatch and notes above referred to comprise, in the language of the Senate resolution, "all communications and correspondence" the transmission of which is therein requested.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 2, 1889.*

PEKING, *September 21, 1888.*

BAYARD, *Washington:*

Chinese Government refuses ratification of treaty, unless opportunity be given to discuss, with a view to shortening the period of exclusion, the stipulation fixing the restriction at twenty years, and permitting the return to the United States of laborers owning one thousand dollars therein, and also making provision for laborers now abroad owning less than that sum.

DENRY.

CHINESE LEGATION,
Washington, September 25, 1888.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt of a cablegram from Lima, from the minister of China, Chang Yen Hoon, to the effect that there are three points in the pending treaty which the Chinese Government regards it is necessary to reconsider with your Government, and which the minister instructs me to bring to your notice without delay.

Firstly. Though the two Governments seem to agree on the general purpose of the treaty, it causes dissatisfaction to the Chinese people. It would seem well, therefore, to take into consideration the question of some reduction of the period of suspension of the coming of the laborers into the United States.

Secondly. Article 2 of the treaty, generally speaking, is satisfactory, but it would be necessary to permit every Chinese laborer who had returned to China from the United States before the signing of this new treaty, and who has property in the United States, to report the fact to the Chinese consul, so that he may be enabled to return to the United States under a certificate granted him.

Thirdly. There ought to be a provision for the return of Chinese laborers who have property in the United States of the value of less than \$1,000.

The Chinese minister sails from Callao on the 26th instant, and will be back in Washington in twenty-two or twenty-three days. As the relations between your excellency and the Chinese minister in the transaction of official business has always been cordial and harmonious, I hope that some satisfactory conclusion will be reached after his return.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

SHU CHEON PON.

HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 26, 1888.

SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge your note, dated yesterday, in which you inform me that, although the treaty signed and concluded at this capital on the 12th of March last between the United States and China, seems to meet the views of your Government as to its general purpose, yet it causes dissatisfaction to the Chinese people, and that there are three certain points in the treaty which the Chinese Government regards it necessary should be reconsidered, and which, by the instruction of your minister, you set forth in your note and bring to my notice.

I am much pleased to learn by your note that the minister expected to sail from Peru to-day for this country, and that we may expect his return to this capital in the course of three weeks. His presence here will be assuredly welcomed, and I trust that he will renew the duties of his high office in good health, and continue in those relations to this Department which have always been so cordial and harmonious.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

T. F. BAYARD.

SHU CHEON PON, etc.

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JANUARY 4, 1889.—Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed, together with message of January 3, 1889, on the same subject.

To the Senate :

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
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Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

T. F. BAYARD.

SHU CHEON PON, etc.

To the Senate :

I desire to supplement the message yesterday sent to your honorable body in response to a Senate executive resolution dated September 25, 1888, asking the transmission of certain communications and correspondence on the subject of the recent proposed convention with China and the reported failure of the Government of China to finally agree to the same, by adding to said response two telegrams I omitted therefrom which were sent in cipher by the Secretary of State to our minister at Peking, and which may be considered by the Senate relevant to the subject of its inquiry.

One of said dispatches is as follows :

WASHINGTON, *September 4, 1888.*

DENBY, *Minister, Peking :*

Rejection of treaty is reported here. What information have you ?

BAYARD.

Two replies to this dispatch were made by our minister to China, dated respectively September 5th and September 6th, 1888. They were heretofore and on September 7, 1888, sent to the Senate, and are printed in Senate Executive Document No. 271.

The other of said dispatches is as follows :

WASHINGTON, *September 18, 1888.*

DENBY, *Minister, Peking :*

The bill has passed both houses of Congress for total exclusion of Chinese and awaits President's approval. Public feeling on the Pacific coast excited in favor of it and situation is critical. Impress upon Government of China necessity for instant decision in the interest of treaty relations and amity.

BAYARD.

The answer of our minister at Peking to this dispatch, dated September 21st, 1888, was yesterday sent to the Senate with the message to which this is a supplement.

The matters herein contained are now transmitted, to the end that they may, if deemed pertinent, be added to the response already made to the Senate resolution of inquiry, and with the intent that in any view of the subject the answer to said resolution may be full and complete.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 3d, 1889.*

It is a well-known fact that the medical profession in this country has been the subject of much criticism and attack in recent years. This criticism has been based upon many grounds, some of which are entirely valid, while others are entirely unfounded. It is the duty of the medical profession to defend itself against the unfounded attacks and to acknowledge the valid criticisms. In this paper, we shall attempt to do both of these things. We shall first consider the valid criticisms and then we shall consider the unfounded attacks.

The first valid criticism is that the medical profession is too large and too expensive. It is true that the medical profession has grown very large in recent years, and that the cost of medical care has increased correspondingly. This is due to many factors, including the increasing complexity of medical science, the increasing cost of medical education, and the increasing cost of medical equipment. However, it is not true that the medical profession is too large or too expensive. The medical profession is only as large as the public demands it to be, and the cost of medical care is only as high as the public is willing to pay for it.

The second valid criticism is that the medical profession is too exclusive and too aristocratic. It is true that the medical profession has been the preserve of a small, privileged class of men for many years. This was due to the fact that the medical profession was a very difficult profession to enter, and that it required a long and expensive education. However, this is no longer true. The medical profession is now open to all who are willing to undergo the necessary education and training, and the cost of medical education has been greatly reduced.

The third valid criticism is that the medical profession is too conservative and too resistant to change. It is true that the medical profession has been very conservative in its attitude toward change. This is due to the fact that the medical profession is a very old profession, and that it has a long and proud history. However, this is no longer true. The medical profession is now very open to change, and it is willing to adopt the latest advances in medical science.

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